Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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PROHIBITIONIST PLANK STRONG

Party Declares for Federal and State Action — Appeals to Women Voters ..

Woman suffrage was, next to prohibition, the paramount issue at the National Prohibition Convention in St. Paul, Minn., last week.

"We go forth to champion the unrestricted political rights of womanhood and demanding an ample justice for little children. And in every effort made for social justice we will remember that the supreme tangible foe of motherhood, her most bitter enemy when she asks for the ballot, and the Judas Iscariot of her sons and daughters, is King Alcohol," declared Daniel A. Poling, temporary chairman, in the opening speech of the convention. Scarcely a speech followed that did not echo the same sentiment and urge the need for equal suffrage.

The suffrage plank adopted at the convention strongly advocates the Susan B. Anthony amendment now before Congress for action. This endorsement came as no surprise from the party which was the first, as they proudly pointed out, to declare for women's political rights back in 1872. The suffrage plank was the second in the platform and followed the prohibition plank.

Women received additional recognition and thereby established a new precedent when Miss Marie C. Brehm of Chicago was promi-

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THE PROHIBITION PARTY PLANK

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872. We invite their co-operation in electing the Prohibition party to power.

How Far Will The Planks Hold?

WOMEN CALL ON THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Does Not Commit Himself But Delegates Feel Greatly Encouraged

A delegation of woman suffragists called on President Wilson last Monday, according to a press despatch of July 24, to tell him a large number of women voters were waiting to decide for whom they will vote, and wanted to know how he and Charles E. Hughes stood on the Susan B. Anthony amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage.

"The President did not commit himself," says the despatch, "but he asked the women many questions, and they said at leaving that they felt encouraged. Mr. Wilson hitherto has stood for State action on woman suffrage, but after their interview today members of the delegation thought he might change his attitude."

Governor Johnson of California in announcing his platform recently as a candidate for both Republican and Progressive nominations for United States Senator said: "I shall endeavor to extend to the nation by federal action what we have given to our State, suffrage for women."

Hughes Will be Consistent If He Favors Amendment

Past Speeches of Republican Candidate Reveal Declarations for "Equal Rights," No Discrimination and Complete Extension of Democracy

It will be consistent with his previous statements for Charles E. Hughes to declare for a nation-wide suffrage amendment in his speech accepting the Republican nomination on July 31. A study of his speeches made by The Woman's Journal reveals the following quotations of particular interest at this time.

In his speech before the Republican Club of New York Jan. 31, 1908, Mr. Hughes said:

"The watchword of humanity is progress, and the administration of government, in proportion to the enlightenment of the people, will reflect in ever-increasing degree their insistence upon the enjoyment of equal civic rights and upon the elimination of all evils which threaten equality of opportunity."

"The most impressive revelation of modern history is the picture it affords of the wide-spread struggle against every form of oppression and exploitation, and the onward march of the people toward the realization of the ideals of self-government."

At the Washington County Fair, New York, on Aug. 27, 1907, he declared:

"We are one people, and we should learn to know that in connection with matters of government there can be no division into classes, either according to

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IOWA DEMOCRATS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Endorse National Platform—Suffragists Ask Resolution Committee for Plank

At its State convention in Des Moines, July 17, the Iowa Democratic party adopted a platform which included complete endorsement of the national platform adopted in St. Louis, with its woman suffrage plank.

A delegation of leading Iowa suffragists went before the resolutions committee of the State convention to ask that a suffrage plank be inserted in the platform.

AMERICAN PARTY .. PUTS IN PLANK

Includes Equal Suffrage in Platform Which Sulzer Calls "Greatest Ever Written"

Still another political convention has put equal suffrage in its platform. On Tuesday delegates to the new American party assembled at Minneapolis, ratified a platform which William Sulzer characterizes as the "greatest ever written." One of its planks declares for full equal suffrage.

OUTLOOK FINDS .. INTEREST GREAT

Investigator Discovers No Woman in Free States Who Will Not Exercise Right

An investigator sent to the suffrage States by the Outlook reports in the issue of July 19 an unprecedented interest on the part of woman voters in the political situation. "The correspondent failed to find a woman in any of the suffrage States who does not intend to vote this fall," he reports. The account is all the more significant because it comes from a thoroughly impartial source.

The Outlook says, in part:

"In a cross-country journey which covered many of the suffrage States an effort was made by a correspondent of The Outlook to sound the sentiment of the rank and file of the women voters, to ascertain if there was any determined swing toward one side or the other. He found the women, like the men, discussing the European war, our Mexican policy, prohibition, and international questions.

"In California it is evident that the liquor interests fear the effect of the women's vote on prohibition. It is generally conceded that, while the women cannot be counted on to vote solidly for prohibition, they are causing the opposition much uneasiness.

"In talking with every-day women voters, one thing became

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PRESIDENT SAVES CHILD LABOR BILL

Had Formerly Opposed It Bitterly and Considered It Interference with States

Through the influence of President Wilson the Democratic caucus in the Senate this week decided to bring up the child labor bill at the present session instead of waiting till December, as had been planned.

Senator Borah last week declared that the President had completely reversed his attitude on this question, and showed that in his book on "Constitutional government" he had described such legislation as unconstitutional, an "obviously absurd extravagance," carrying the Congressional power to regulate commerce beyond the "utmost boundaries of reasonable and honest inference," and making it possible, if sustained, for Congress to legislate over "every particular of the industrial organization and action of the country."

The President has swung to the side of this question that is generally believed nowadays to be right. Will he not also change his mind about a federal suffrage amendment?

No Baths For Women

Whether you're a suff or not,
Or don't care who's the winner
The following is what we got
From Mister Witter Bynner.

NO baths for women!

Bathing is not a right but a privilege.

Baths for women would only double the bathing.

It would also double the expense; twice as much water, twice as many towels, twice as much soap.

A great many women don't want to bathe. Do you see as many women as men at the beaches? If women wanted baths, they would prove it by washing their hands and faces oftener than they do.

Why cannot man represent woman at the bath?

A good mother has no time for bathing. Women should be mothers, not mermaids. It would consume too much of their time also from their housekeeping.

The husband might want the tub at the same time as the wife. That would cause dissension in the home.

The husband is stronger and could get the tub if he wanted it. The plumber is stronger and could refuse to carry out orders.

Men by nature are coarse and sturdy and can stand baths, which would injure the delicate sensitive fibre of women. Men exercise more than women and get warmer, follow all the active pursuits and golf, and they need baths. Women only do housecleaning and stand over stoves; they do not need baths. Baths would wash off their bloom.

Only in a comparatively small region of the world, where there are advanced, unproved ideas, do the women take baths.

Vote against imposing upon woman this additional burden.

SEES HOPE FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

All Political Parties and Majority of State Officers Endorse—Organization Better

"Votes for women looks like an assured thing for South Dakota next November," said a prominent suffragist of the State in an interview at State headquarters last week. "For the first time inhistory every political party, both State and national, is on record endorsing the question. A majority of the members of the supreme and circuit benches, State officers and members of the Legislature, both in office and nominative, are enthusiastic suffragists. Many of them are preparing statements for publication giving their reasons for advocating votes for women, and men from every walk in life are assuring us women of their sympathy and promising their support at the polls in November. The State is better organized now, four months before election, than it was at election time two years ago, and there is every reason to believe that South Dakota will join the white States on the suffrage map next year."

EGGS NEED VOTE TO CENSOR THEM

"Mother's Place Is on Food Commission" Thinks Bulletin After Considering 21 Grades

A recent member of a trade magazine reports that there are twenty-one grades of eggs. These range all the way from "Near-by hennery, whites, fine to fancy," down to "Refrigerator dirties," the last degenerate descendants of six kinds of refrigerated eggs. Away up in the scale above the refrigerator eggs are "Thirds and poorer"—and then the product begins a rapid descent through "Fresh dirties, 1, 2 and poorer," to the "very last effort of an egg to be respectable." Yet the anti-suffragists keep on talking about woman's place being in the home. "It begins to seem as if every mother's place ought to be on a food commission," says the New York Suffrage Bulletin. "Every egg ought to have a vote watching it."

PROHIBITIONIST PLANK STRONG

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nently mentioned and put in nomination for the vice-presidency of the party.

"I do not ask for this nomination or seek votes from my friends among the delegates with the idea of winning it," said Miss Brehm, "but I do believe that it is time for the Prohibition convention to nominate some woman for a conspicuous office. I am more than willing to withdraw in favor of some other woman and I am perfectly willing, if you wish to nominate me, to make this a test case in the Supreme Court of the United States as to the right of a woman to hold high public office."

Miss Brehm was loudly applauded. She announced the withdrawal of her name later in favor of Dr. Ira Landrith, who received the nomination. Miss Brehm was made secretary of the convention.

At a preliminary get-together meeting, over which Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky presided, every speaker put in a plea for woman suffrage.

"Equal suffrage is a necessity of our present-day civilization," declared William Shaw, prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts last fall. "The ballot, the citizen's only legitimate weapon for offense and defense, must be placed in the hand of woman, that she may protect her own."

Daniel R. Sheehan of Illinois said that "until the American eagle is allowed the use of both wings it will flop around in the dirt just as it does now."

Colonel Ingersoll of Idaho suggested that the Prohibitionists organize as a great reform party with prohibition and equal suffrage planks as the chief structure of its platform. General Thomas Wilson of Arizona urged them to use every effort to bring about the national prohibition of liquor manufacture and the right of women to vote.

The resolutions committee gave hearings to Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota State Association, representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association; to Miss Elsie Hill, representing the National Woman's Party; and to delegates from two women's temperance societies, all asking for planks endorsing national action. Mrs. Ueland telegraphed the Woman's Journal that the committee wanted to please all of the suffrage delegations. The plank which Mrs. Ueland presented in behalf of the N. A. W. S. A. read as follows:

"We favor women's suffrage on the same terms as for men and recommend submission of federal amendment now pending in Congress to the Legislatures of the several States."

"Throughout the three days of the session here woman has played a large and conspicuous place in the deliberations," says a special despatch to the Christian Science Monitor. "It has been novel to some experienced political observers to see women not only voting on candidates and resolutions, but discussing them and sitting in the councils of the national committee. Not only have they spoken frequently, but in any and all cases they have been listened to with respect and in many instances offered solutions of problems that puzzled their more politically experienced brother delegates."

The necessity for Prohibition women to organize to get votes for that party was presented by Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, executive secretary of the Women's National Prohibition Federation. Mrs. O. W. Dean of Chicago, president of the organization, discussed "Women in Politics" before the women's conference of the convention.

OUTLOOK FINDS INTEREST GREAT

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evident—that the women do not necessarily vote with the men of the family. The extension of the suffrage has set them to thinking things out for themselves. In one family gathering, after the head of the house had expressed his determination to vote for Wilson, the wife and the wife's mother quietly responded that they intended to vote for Hughes.

"It is also evident that many women of the suffrage States who have heretofore been too indifferent to exercise their voting privilege are going to the polls for the first time this year. It may be merely a coincidence, but the correspondent failed to find a woman in any of the suffrage States who does not intend to vote this fall. This may be due to the fact that the issues presented this year are of greater interest than usual, but probably more to the fact that suffrage has become a popular thing, more in the fashion than it used to be."

The Outlook correspondent believes that the women will not vote generally for any one candidate or party.

"They may differ in their opinions as to which candidate represents true Americanism," he says, "some being strong advocates of Wilson and his peace policy, others being equally outspoken for Hughes and preparedness. 'We will vote, not as women for a woman's cause,' said one ardent suffragist, 'but as Americans for America.'"

In Kansas a woman may be laying the foundation for an apple pie but can roll down or roll up her sleeves, go down to the polls, vote her sentiments and go back home and feel that she has done her duty as she sees it. — Leavenworth Times.

THE NATIONAL CALL

Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Atlantic City

The National American Woman Suffrage Association issues this CALL to its members and friends for the Forty-Eighth Annual Convention to be held in Nixon's Theatre, Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 6 to 10, inclusive, 1916.

Our cause has been endorsed in the platforms of every political party in our land. In order to determine how, most expeditiously, to press these newly won advantages to final victory, the convention is called.

Women workers in every rank of life and in every branch of service, in increasing numbers are appealing for relief from the political handicap of disfranchisement. Older workers in our cause grow weary in the struggle and are longing to see its end; young women are impatiently protesting against the necessity of a life-long campaign to win the tool with which to do life's work.

Meanwhile, under the influence of a nation-wide campaign, newer, truer and clearer ideals concerning woman's relations to the State are rapidly emerging from the slowly disappearing mist of old traditions. Unmistakably, the crisis of our movement has been reached.

A significant and startling fact is urging American women to increased activity in their campaign for the vote. Across our borders three great Canadian provinces have granted universal suffrage to their women within the year. In every thinking American woman's mind the question is revolving: Had our forefathers tolerated the oppression of autocratic George the Third and remained under the British flag, would the women of the United States today, like their Canadian sisters, have found their political emancipation under the more democratic George the Fifth? American men are neither lacking in national pride nor approval of democracy and must, in support of these convictions, hasten the enfranchisement of women. To plan for the final steps which will lead to the inevitable establishment of nation-wide suffrage for the women of our land is the specific purpose of the Atlantic City Convention.

Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President.
Carrie Chapman Catt, President.
Jennie Bradley Roessing, 1st Vice-President.
Katharine Dexter McCormick, 2nd Vice-President.
Esther G. Ogden, 3rd Vice-President.
Emma Winner Rogers, Treasurer.
Hannah J. Patterson, Corresponding Secretary.
Mary Foulke Morrisson, Recording Secretary.
Helen Guthrie Miller, 1st Auditor.
Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, 2nd Auditor.

HUGHES WOULD BE CONSISTENT

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fortune or according to lot and vocation."

At a meeting in the interest of Tuskegee Institute at Carnegie Hall, New York, Jan. 17, 1908, he said:

"In this land the door of opportunity must be wide open to our citizens. We want neither slaves nor serfs, nor any body of citizens permanently below the standards which must be maintained for the preservation of the Republic. We cannot maintain our democratic ideals as to one set of our people and ignore them as to others."

In his address at the Jamestown Exposition, Jefferson Memorial Day, July 5, 1907, he declared:

"There are many who have no sympathy with the principles of the Declaration (of Independence) and who look with alarm upon every emphatic assertion of popular rights. . . . But we may be assured that the progress of the people will not be halted. The long contest with 'divine right,' with usurped power however obtained, against every attempt under any form to control and exploit the many for the benefit of the few, can have but one result. Slowly and surely the people have won their way, and no final settlement will be reached until the administration of government squares with the principles of the Declaration and an end has been put to every conversion of governmental powers to selfish purposes."

"All we need today in practice and actual life is to live up to those things which in public life we pretend to honor," he said to a meeting of Irish-Americans in 1908. "The men who come here from other countries seek this as the land of the law; it must be the land of fairness; it must be a land of patience; it must be a land of reason; it must be a land where intelligence is dominant and where everything is done in a way which the community, coming from our schools reinforced by study, can approve and take to heart because it commands their judgment."

According to a pamphlet issued by the California State Board of Charities and Corrections, the men prisoners received in the Sacramento County jail during 1914 were in a big majority. Only 54 women prisoners, 37 charged with crime and 17 insane, were received, while the men totalled 1,156.

34 SENATORS UP FOR FALL VOTE

Election Makes It Possible to Secure Two-Thirds Majority in Upper House

The election of thirty-four United States Senators in November makes possible the securing of the necessary two-thirds majority in the next Congress for the nation-wide suffrage amendment. The upper House in the last Congress voted 35 to 34 for the amendment. The terms of sixteen of the men who voted "no" at that time will expire with the present Congress, as well as those of eight Senators who did not vote either way on the question.

The seats in the Senate of the following men will be filled at the election this fall. The table shows their record on the vote in 1914.

Ashurst (D.), Ariz. Yes.
Bryan (D.), Fla. No.
Burleigh [1] (R.), Me. Not voting.[2]
Catron (R.), N. M. No.
Chilton (D.), W. Va. Not voting.
Clapp (R.), Minn. Yes.
Clark (R.), Wyo. Yes.
Culberson (D.), Tex. Not voting.
du Pont (R.), Del. No.
Hitchcock (D.), Neb. Not voting.
Johnson (D.), Me. No.
Kern (D.), Ind. Not voting.
LaFollette (R.), Wis. Yes.
Lea (D.), Tenn. Yes.
Lee (D.), Md. No.
Lippitt (R.), Not voting.
Lodge (R.), Mass. No.
McCumber (R.), N. D. No.
McLean (R.), Conn. No.
Martine (D.), N. J. No.
Myers (D.), Mont. Yes.
O'Gorman (D.), N. Y. Not voting.
Oliver (R.), Penn. No.
Page (R.), Vt. No.
Pittman (D.), Nev. No.
Poindexter (R.), Wash. Yes.
Pomerene (D.), O. No.
Reed (D.), Mo. No.
Shively [1] (D.), Ind. Not voting.
Taggart (D.), Ind.
Sutherland (R.), Utah. Yes.
Swanson (D.), Va. No.
Townsend (R.), Mich. Yes.
Williams (D.), Miss. No.
Works (R.), Cal. Yes.

(1) Dead.
(2) Paired in favor.

ISSUES CALL TO PARTY MEETING

Conference of All Committees of Women's Party Called at Colorado Springs

A call has been issued by the National Woman's Party for a conference of the members of all State, Congressional district, county and local committees of the Woman's Party in the twelve suffrage States, to be held at Colorado Springs Aug. 10, 11 and 12. "The conference has been called to decide on measures to be adopted by the Woman's Party in the coming election to win national suffrage for women," says the call.

The call is signed by Anne Martin, Nev., chairman; Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal., Mary A. Bartelme, Ill.; Mabel Vernon, Nev.; Lena K. Brown, Col.; Alice Paul, N. J.; Mrs. Frances Axtell, Wash.; Mrs. Dan Casement, Kan.; Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah; Mrs. Bertha Fowler, Col.; Mrs. C. S. Haire, Mont.; Gail Laughlin, Cal.; Dr. Florence Manion, Ore.; Mrs. Robert A. Morton, Wyo.; Mrs. W. H. Sawtelle, Ariz.; Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Ill.; and Mrs. Frederick Walker, Idaho; all of whom compose the National Executive Committee.

Millions of Votes Behind Amendment Says Senator

Sutherland Declares on Floor of Upper House That Sentiment for Federal Action is Insistent, Wide-spread and Has Justice as Basis

United States Senator Sutherland of Utah declared in a speech on the floor of the Senate, July 20, that millions of voters as well as additional millions of unenfranchised women desire the submission of the nation-wide suffrage amendment by the present Congress. Senator Sutherland, who was one of the most prominent in drafting the Republican platform at Chicago, stated that this platform "definitely commits" the party to the extension of the right of suffrage to women, although he added that the party was not committed either way on the question of federal amendment. His full speech follows:

"Mr. President, before the discussion of the naval appropriation bill is resumed I ask the indulgence of the Senate to say a word about Senate joint resolution No. 1, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting any State from denying or abridging the right of citizens of the United States to vote on account of sex. I shall not enter upon a discussion of the general subject of woman suffrage—it is not an appropriate time for that. The premises by which we establish the justice and wisdom of a democracy, and consequently the justice and wisdom of universal manhood suffrage, likewise establish the justice and wisdom of universal womanhood suffrage. Any argument which I may use to justify my own right to vote justifies, as it seems to me, the right of my wife, sister, mother, and daughter to exercise the same right. If there had been drawn an east and west line through the center of Pennsylvania, and the law had always been that those living south of the line should vote and those living north of the line should not, it would never be a sufficient answer to the unenfranchised men of the North demanding equal suffrage, that by granting the demand we should simply double the vote. Very likely by such a division we should obtain a fair average of the ability, civic righteousness, and intelligence of the State, but the division, nevertheless, would be so arbitrary and unjust that it could never persist against enlightened public opinion. But, after all, such a division along a geographical line is not greatly more arbitrary than the existing separation of voters from nonvoters by the line of sex. Such a division is purely artificial, and is certain to disappear, just as the other superstitions which in the past have denied women equal opportunities for education, equality of legal status—including the right of contract and to hold property—and all the other unjust and intolerant denials of equality have disappeared, or are disappearing, from our laws and customs. The sentiment in favor of the enfranchisement of women is growing rapidly and definitely. Its ultimate triumph, I think, is sure. The sooner it becomes an accomplished fact, the sooner the splendid, patriotic, intelligent women of the country will be enabled to devote their energies to helping us solve the perplexing social and governmental problems with which we are confronted, instead of expending these energies in the passionate struggle to secure the right to give us this help. It is said, however, that the question is purely a matter for the several States to determine, and that is quite true under the present provisions of the Federal Constitution. The Chicago platform definitely commits the Republican Party to the extension of the right of suffrage to women. This constitutes a tremendous step forward, and must result in giving to the movement an impetus which will carry it, if not to immediate success, at least very far toward immediate success. The platform recognizes the right of each State to settle the question for itself, which is, of course, merely to recognize the obvious. The national party, however, has not committed itself upon the subject of a constitutional amendment which, if adopted, would take from the States the power, which the platform declaration recognizes now exists, to impose a sex qualification upon voters. Upon this matter the platform is silent, and therefore leaves every member of the party free to determine the question for himself.

"The real question which, therefore, remains is whether the proposed amendment would constitute such a fundamental invasion of the rights of the State as to take from it all reasonable justification. The Constitution provides very definitely for its own amendment. The power of Congress to propose and of three-fourths of the States to adopt includes amendments of every conceivable character The power is plenary and without qualification except in one particular, which is 'that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.' This single exception serves to emphasize the fact, if emphasis were necessary, that the framers deliberately intended that the Constitution should be open to amendment in every other conceivable respect.

"It is perfectly idle to complain that three-fourths of the States, containing less than half of the population, may impose unwelcome provisions upon the remaining one-fourth of the States, containing more than half the population of the country. That is the compact under which the Union exists and by which each State bound itself when it entered the Union. It must be said, however, that although the power of amendment is unlimited except in the single respect mentioned Congress is, nevertheless, bound to exercise a wise discretion as to the amendments which it proposes. If it be true that the amendment proposed by the present resolution is manifestly without wisdom, or if it undertakes to deal with a matter clearly and fundamentally the subject of exclusive State control, then it ought not to be adopted by Congress. It may be said, however, in the first place, that the demand for the submission of the proposed amendment is not only insistent but widespread. It is safe to say that many millions of voters in the United States as well as an additional many millions of unfranchised citizens desire its submission. In the face of a demand of such proportions the objections to the amendment should be of the most cogent and compelling force to justify Congress in refusing affirmative action. I submit with the utmost earnestness not only that no such objections exist but, to the contrary, that the reasons are persuasive in favor of affirmative action. In the first place, there is a precedent in the fifteenth amendment, which prohibits the States from denying the right of suffrage on account of race. If the fifteenth amendment was justified, the proposed amendment is certainly justified with far greater force. Both of the great political parties having endorsed the principle of woman suffrage, the sole remaining question is, How shall the principle be realized in practice? It is true that the present Constitution leaves to the States the power to fix the qualifications of voters, but it will not do to say that the Federal Government is not concerned in the character of the qualificaions to be prescribed. The concern of that Government is great; conceivably it might become vital. The President of the United States indirectly and the members of both Houses of Congress directly are selected by the voters whom the States qualify. Surely a government, the character of whose activities may be profoundedly affected by those officials who are selected from time to to time to discharge them is interested in the kind of people who have the sole power of selecting the officials. It is not true that the qualification of the electorate is entirely a matter of State concern. It is a matter which concerns both the State and the General Government. The Federal Government has already the power to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections. That power has been wisely exercised to bring about uniformity as to time and in many respects as to the manner of holding the elections. The result has been to curtail State action in some degree, to be sure, but it has been also to bring about uniform methods of much usefulness. I see no reason why the proposed amendment, if adopted, would not be likewise beneficial in bringing about a uniformity of suffrage qualification in the one important respect where uniformity is now so strikingly and, I think, unfortunately lacking."

"ABOVE ALL ELSE, KEEP THE FAITH"

Paragraph of Republican Platform Following Suffrage Plank Not to Be Overlooked

In the general interest over the suffrage plank in the national Republican platform the paragraph which immediately follows it has been largely overlooked. It says:

"Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We close as we began. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with peril. The great issues of the day have been confused by words and phrases. The American spirit, which made the country, and saved the Union, has been forgotten by those charged with the responsibility of power. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one hope, one aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country, and, above all things, to keep faith."

Equal suffrage distinguished a straw ballot on the Presidential campaign at the Summer school of New York University which was announced last week.

"With equal suffrage, Wilson defeated Hughes by a vote of 252 to 193 in the straw ballot," says the Summer School News. "The interest shown in the election by women students was remarkable. They were even more decided in their preference than the men."

FIVE GOVERNORS FAVORED CAUSE

Chief Executives of West Virginia Have Long Been Hearty Suffrage Supporters

It is a significant fact that the five last governors of the great State of West Virginia have been openly favorable to the cause of equal suffrage. Until the very recent death of former Governor Dawson, all five of these chief executives spoke and wrote in favor of the proposed amendment.

The present governor, H. D. Hatfield, says:

"It is woman's right and it would be to her advantage to make her opinion felt by her vote. Even the chivalry of a West Virginia Legislature is slow to heed the requests of voteless women. She has asked in vain for a law recognizing the mother as joint guardian of her child. She still asks for a better child labor law, for a mothers' pension law and for laws protecting her hours of labor and wages.

"In my experience, both as a law maker and as Governor of the State, I have learned to appreciate the fact that women need the ballot and the ballot needs the women. The splendid record made by the women in organizing the State for the vote on the prohibition amendment is a prophecy of what they may be able to accomplish in the political field in other great movements that make for the uplift of our humanity. Equipped with the ballot, their power in such directions will be vastly augmented."

Former Governor G. W. Atkinson makes the following statement:

"I am in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to the women of West Virginia, and shall cast my vote for the same. . . I am squarely in favor of the equal suffrage amendment and it will carry if the 'red brush' is shaken vigorously."

"I am for equal suffrage because I believe in equal rights and privileges for all our citizens, without regard to race, color or sex," says former Governor Glasscock. "I believe in the intelligence, honesty and patriotism of women, and I know of no qualification of a good elector which women do not possess to the same extent as the men."

The North Carolina Library Commission is campaigning for public libraries in the thirty-three towns of 2000 or more inhabitants by 1920. "A public library," says the Christian Science Monitor, "is like woman suffrage in one respect: Once tried, it is in the community to stay. It is never a question of 'Shall we give it up?' but only, 'Why didn't we have it before?'"

IN THE MAGAZINES

"Phyllis the Feminist"—New Republic—July 15, 1916.

"The Women Voters"—Outlook—July 19.

"The Feminist's Age"—New Republic—July 22, 1916.

"Europe's Women Under Militarism," Bertha H. Smith—Physical Culture—July.

"The Woman's Party and the Presidential Campaign," Howard D. Hadley—National Magazine—August.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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VOTES FOR SALESMEN

Members of the National Guard are not the only men who are at present asking for votes. Travelling salesmen, too, are often unable to vote because their work keeps them away from home on election day. A number of these "drummers" have formed a national organization to secure the right to cast their ballots by mail; and they are taking advantage of the agitation in behalf of votes for the soldiers to push their own claim with renewed zeal.

It is interesting to see how their plea is received. Nobody tells them that they are foolish to want a vote; that "a vote does not mean a job," that it would not get them higher salaries or larger commissions; that they do not need it because they already possess "indirect influence," since they have a chance to talk to hundreds of voters as they travel about the country. No one suggests that it might lead to quarrels between them and their customers over politics. No one rakes up all the political evils to be found in the States which already let men vote by mail, and says that travelling men ought not to be allowed to vote, because their votes have not purified politics. Nobody subtracts from the great host of travelling men in the United States the comparatively small number who have joined the national organization, and draws the inference, that it would be a great injustice to force the right of suffrage upon all travelling men at the request of a small but noisy minority.

Instead of saying that we have too many voters already, some of the papers most intensely opposed to votes for women are standing up stoutly in behalf of votes for travelling salesmen. They say that when so many of our present voters neglect to use their privilege, it is a pity to debar from the ballot box any qualified citizens who are really willing and eager to vote. But in the case of women, who have made a far more persevering and widespread demand for the ballot than the travelling salesmen have yet done, they are quite unable to see it.

A. S. B.

AFRAID OF A WOMAN

Even without the ballot, a woman may be formidable. Last week we gave a sketch of the remarkable life of Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, affectionately called in Russia "Baboushka," or "Grandmother"—the grandmother of the Russian revolutionists. Although aged and very feeble physically, this woman is so strong of soul and such an inspiration to all the friends of freedom that she is regarded with more fear by the despotic government than an army with banners. A letter written by her to a friend, from her place of exile in Irkutsk, Siberia, was published several months ago in a Russian paper, the "Retch." The censor had cut out the beginning and end of the letter but had allowed the following passages to appear, so it would seem that the facts are not disputed. Mrs. Breshkovsky wrote:

"Knowing well the conditions in which I live, I destroy, not only addresses, but even letters from relatives and friends, every time lamenting these sacrifices. Long experience has taught me to expect unfortunate occurrences where there really is no reason for them whatever. Once I wrote to an old woman friend of mine, asking her to get pumpkin seeds, which doctors say are a good remedy for tape-worms, which abound on the shores of the Lena and the Baikal. Owing to the correspondence with me, a search was made at the old woman's, and the gendarmes decided that the word 'tape-worms' meant 'gendarmes,' and 'pumpkin seeds,' 'explosive substances.' The old woman was sentenced to administrative exile (i. e. sentenced without a trial) in the Narim region, and only after long and urgent solicitations and explanations, which reached as far as Petrograd, was the 'penalty' reduced to two years' police surveillance, which has recently expired. This is not an anecdote, my friend; it is a fact attested by documents and reports. Of course, I stopped corresponding with the old woman, who was scared by occurrences so terrible and unexpected.

"There have been many such cases; and I do not open a correspondence with anybody, do not make acquaintance with anybody, knowing beforehand that my addressing myself to them will do people no good.

"My whole present life, much like imprisonment, is a conclusive proof of how zealously the gendarmes and the police are aiming to compromise me and those coming in contact with me. It is not enough that a number of policemen and gendarmes are on guard, day and night, in the yard of the house where I live, examining and frightening with their electric lamps all who come and go in the evening (in the city, people are free only in the evening—all are working); but in addition the police captain forces his way into the house at any time of day or night, to convince himself that I am here. Neither my illness nor the presence of doctors and nurses prevented him from 'verifying' my presence in bed. Once I said to him, 'You won't let one die in peace!' but that did not stop him from breaking into the house at 3 A. M., because the policemen had reported that at 2 A. M. a woman had left this house for the maternity hospital. The policemen knew both the young woman and her escort, looked them over by the light of their lanterns, were told who was going and where; nevertheless they reported, and the police captain woke me up, to assure himself.

"It must be supposed that such a manner of persecution has proved too monotonous, so recently I had to stand the application of another method, a very old one, applied to me, but for the first time in the new year (1916). It is understood that the policemen have been charged with the duty, not only of 'guarding' me but of observing in the yard everything which can be caught by their detecting eye. Every morning at about 9 o'clock, gendarmes come into the yard, look at their entries in the book, and, after talking for a while, go away. What they talk about I do not know, because I see the whole proceeding only through the window. In reality they can 'report' nothing but trifles, because the life of old people who are always ailing never runs beyond the limits of the ordinary; but the zeal on the part of those who do the questioning and the answering is being encouraged, it is growing.

"And suddenly an excellent occasion for a report presents itself; a soldier is visiting my landlord's cook. If out of tape-worms and seeds they made out a case for two years' surveillance, then with the presence of a soldier something bigger can be done. And so it was. A few days ago three of us were sitting in the evening, waiting for the samovar, but it did not come. It was already ten o'clock, half-past ten, and the samovar did not arrive. The kitchen here is across the hall, and our landlady went to find out what prevented us from having tea. The kitchen proved to be full of people. Policemen and gendarmes were searching the kitchen, and right there were the cook and the unfortunate soldier. That was a search! They had not even thought of notifying the landlord. At the twelfth hour, the cook with a gendarme came into the room, and said that she was wanted at the gendarme office. There she was questioned, reports were drawn up, and all the cook's love correspondence was retained, to examine into its meaning. She came back with the understanding that she was to come again for another examination the next day, after which she returned to her kitchen. How this will end, I do not know, the gendarmes do not know; but the gendarmes do not conceal that all this is being done because of Breshkovsky's stay at the house.

"It so happened that, owing to my indisposition and my dislike for kitchen odors, I have not been in the kitchen since my arrival, and have not seen the soldier a single time. The policemen who are always peeping in at the windows, particularly the cook's, know, of course, that I could neither see her guests nor speak with them; but, should the reverse have happened,—that is, should they have noticed me in the kitchen, and at the time of the soldier's visit, too,—what would have come of it? The policemen are obliged to bring information, even if they have to suck it out of their thumbs.

"The question is, what is it impossible to expect under such conditions? The 'soldier' plot was not successful; something else may be concocted. The cook's correspondence proved invulnerable, but at some other time proofs stronger than 'soldier's letters' may be found at the cook's or in the yard. Now it will be clear to you why the most friendly and intimate correspondence, the most official addresses, are made pretexts for investigations and questioning, when they have any reference to me. And I mercilessly destroy everything, weeping in my heart, cursing the conditions.

"These days I feel better. My health is stronger. Soon the doctors will permit me to go out in the fresh air, because the frost has decreased from 35 degrees to 15 degrees, and in the daytime the sun shines brightly. But when you think that the walk, the going to the bath-house and to the doctors, are all connected with a police convoy, with breaking into strange houses, with the inspection of 'entrances' and 'exits', and when you recall all the convict atmosphere of the prison regime, you get so disgusted that you do not go out, so as not to be subjected to ridicule. I am also obliged to notify the police captain of my departure from the house. This is called 'free exile.' For some reason, all the orders regarding me are communicated to me only orally by the police captain of the precinct in which I reside. About letting me stay in Irkutsk, not even an oral announcement was made. They have completely turned me into a soulless being, deprived of all human rights. Summer will come, and they won't let me leave the dusty, sultry, malodorous city, or they will so condition the leave of absence that it will be just like a prison, even worse. This siege must be endured also by my benefactors who are sheltering me. In a separate apartment they would have smothered me altogether. And it is terribly dear to live alone now, and a sick person at that."

Nevertheless, Mrs. Breshkovsky, like most of the old Russian revolutionists, wishes for the victory of Russia and the Allies in the present war. In former letters she has expressed this wish again and again.

Her experiences are certainly a proof that the lack of a vote does not protect a woman against political persecution.

A. S. B.

A NEW TERROR

Many Mexican women are volunteering to serve as soldiers. It is said that 2000 have offered their services in Sonora alone. This is an added reason for hoping that there will be no war with Mexico. Fancy the feelings of American soldiers if they had to shoot down and bayonet women!

NOT HUNGRY ENOUGH

It is reported that more than 80,000 Christians in Mount Lebanon, Syria, have died of starvation. Yet the Turkish authorities will not admit that there is a famine. Any one in Beirut or in Damascus who is found carrying food to Mount Lebanon is arrested and punished with the lash. When an appeal was made to the Governor, Munif Pasha, he said: "And has any woman eaten her own child yet in Mount Lebanon? No. Then there is no hunger and no famine in the land."

Armenian girls are sold in the streets of Beirut for 10 to 20 piasters each; sold to Mohammedens only. A Christian bought some of these girls to save them; but when the matter was brought to the attention of the government they were taken away from him and he was whipped.

Almost the whole world today is one terrible object lesson showing the one-sided way in which governmental affairs are carried on while the gentler half of the human family has no share in their management.

A. S. B.

HALF A DEMOCRACY

Democracy, at the close of arguments in which it figures, is often found lying under Dr. Johnson's club. "In my feeling about the matter," comments Citizen A, "democracy and war can in no wise be associated together." "Yet I think I can show you in history," answers Citizen B, "a number of cases of democracies going to war for one cause or another." "Perhaps," retorts Citizen A, "but I know of no time in history when there has been a democracy."—Christian Science Monitor.

When half of the adult people are debarred from the ballot box, the resulting government obviously is only half a democracy.

A GARBLED QUOTATION

Garbled quotations are a strong point with the anti-suffragists. In a recent article in the Woman's Journal, Miss Flora Dunlap, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, wrote of the literature sent to the voters: "The circularization of the opposition was more effective than the circularization by the suffragists *because the opposition had apparently unlimited money for circularization.*" Anti-suffragists at the east are quoting the first half of this sentence without the last half, and are claiming it as a confession that the literature of the suffragists was less convincing than that of the opponents! Iowa has a population of 2,224,771 and the anti-suffragists had money enough to circularize all the voters with their literature, by mail, over and over and over again. The suffragists had not. As Miss Dunlap truly says, "Until suffrage campaign funds can meet the funds of the opposition for reaching the voter, suffrage is handicapped."

NEWS FROM THE STATES

SOUTH DAKOTA

The sentiment for woman suffrage in South Dakota was well demonstrated at Big Stone Lake Chautauqua a few weeks ago, when an entire afternoon was given over to a discussion of the subject. There is no State organization opposed to woman suffrage, and Mrs. Jacobson, who spoke in opposition, represents an organization with headquarters in Massachusetts. When Mrs. Ghrist of Miller was introduced, her opening remark, "I come to you from the South Dakota Universal Franchise League," was greeted with a storm of applause, as was also "An organization composed of thousands of good women who want to vote." Mrs. Ghrist spoke for a few minutes in behalf of the women of her State, and then introduced Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict of Denver, Col. As usual Mrs. Benedict won her audience at once. Her personal charm, her keen wit and logic were irresistible, and her entire address was interrupted by round after round of applause. At the close of the meeting the suffrage speakers were surrounded by crowds of people who wanted to shake hands and who expressed their appreciation and their loyalty to the principle of woman suffrage.

The Hand County Equal Franchise League participated in the Fourth of July parade at Miller and won first prize for the best decorated automobile. The car, which was fringed over its entire body with white crepe paper, carried two mothers and fourteen children, all dressed in white and carrying yellow balloons, in addition to the driver, Miss Elizabeth Halbower. The white fringe "made a very soft and dainty background for the exquisite human bouquet within," says Mrs. Ghrist, president of the league. The beauty of the car was widely complimented by the spectators.

CONNECTICUT

The most important piece of work now before Connecticut suffragists is the organization of the parades which will impress the demand for suffrage planks on the Republican and Democratic State conventions. The C. W. S. A. has ordered 1,000 parade banks, which will be collected Sept. 1, and each holds $2.50. If all the thousand are taken the proceeds will defray the cost of the parades.

The C. W. S. A. is also anxious to have in hand as soon as possible pledges to march and promises of decorated cars in the parade.

The date of the New London County Convention is fixed for August 22. Miss Daphne Selden, the new organizer, is working in that country. Miss Ruth Adams, a Wellesley senior, is using her vacation in work in Tolland, and is arranging a series of meetings.

The Simsbury Equal Franchise League recently took part in a parade held in honor of the local Chautauqua. The league had only twenty-four hours' notice but the members responded so well that the suffragists seemed to be the biggest part of the parade. Banners and decorations were sent from headquarters, and seven automobiles were contributed by the league.

"Certainly woman has as good a title to the right to vote as ever had man."—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

ILLINOIS

Because of their marked success, the "at home" teas held at the Equal Suffrage Association headquarters in Chicago during the parade days have been made monthly affairs.

Mrs. Julius Loeb of Flossmoor has opened her country home for the friends of suffrage this summer. On alternate Wednesdays, auto parties leave Forty-seventh street and Grand boulevard, Chicago, at 10 in the morning, bound for Flossmoor. The parties, directed by Mrs. Charles Nagely, carry their luncheons and picnic on Mrs. Loeb's lawn, returning late in the afternoon. Mrs. Loeb furnishes coffee and cake on all these occasions. This arrangement has proven lucrative to the State Association, as the autos are contributed by friends of the cause, and the picnickers pay for the privilege of a day's outing.

NEW JERSEY

Montclair recently gave a suffrage dance on a canvas stretched upon a tennis court and waxed. Dancers were pleased with the floor. Two floodlights and many Chinese lanterns made the surrounding garden very beautiful.

VIRGINIA

Mrs. John H. Lewis, who is a grandmother as well as vice-president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, chairman of the legislative committee, and president of the Lynchburg league, has for several weeks been making a tour of Southwest Virginia, speaking on equal suffrage wherever she found an assemblage of people. The following is an account of one day's work:

"The Circuit Court of Wise County convened at Wise on Monday, July 10, Judge H. A. W. Skeen presiding. During the afternoon session Judge Skeen gave permission to Mrs. Lewis to address the court. The court room was crowded, many standing to hear her speak, and she was accorded the closest attention throughout her speech. Mrs. Lewis made one of the strongest, most logical and clearest expositions of the question of suffrage, and thrilled her hearers by her earnestness. After her speech cards were passed to the audience asking those who believed in equal suffrage to sign their names. An unusual number of the voters of Wise County signed these cards, many of them prominent public men.

"Mrs. Lewis motored back to Big Stone Gap at the close of the meeting at Wise and at 4.30 o'clock addressed the Farent-Teachers' Association at the public school auditorium.

"At 9 o'clock of the same evening Mrs. Lewis spoke again, this time at the moving-picture show to a large audience. She made a brilliant address and again very strongly impressed her hearers."

Ellen Robinson of Newport News, who is summering in Shenandoah County, is the first worker to start a petition to the 1918 Legislature.

One of the most attractive settings of the Shakespearean pageant, given by the summer school at the University of Virginia, was staged by the Equal Suffrage League of Charlottesville. Five of the university professors and seventeen other members of the league portrayed a scene from Henry VIII. Miss Welford of Charlottesville directed the scene.

At the Virginia State Press Association convention this week Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher spoke on "Equal Suffrage."

IOWA

Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association and head resident of the Roadside Settlement of Des Moines, has announced her resignation as head of the settlement to accept a similar position with the United Neighborhood Guild of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the best known settlements of the country. During the past three years Miss Dunlap has served as president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, and has given herself untiringly to the cause for a number of years. She has been a central figure in many activities, and throughout the State has been a big power for the advancement of women and children.

Miss Dunlap will continue her suffrage activities in Iowa until after the State convention, which will be held at Waterloo in September.

This convention will be an important one, as the future of the suffrage cause in the State rests upon its action. Iowa does not propose to rest until she has gained the franchise for women. The Legislature convenes in 1917, and the women are planning to make suffrage a big issue before the General Assembly. The amendment must again be passed by two assemblies before it can be submitted to the voters. The organization and its two thousand precinct leaders, built up during the last campaign, is prepared to swing into line and work with redoubled energy. The suffrage cause is more alive in Iowa today than ever before.

TEXAS

During the Cotton Carnival held in Galveston from July 4 to 16 the Equal Suffrage Association maintained a large booth. Novelties carrying a suffrage message were on sale and thousands of leaflets were distributed. A rest room with writing facilities was a part of the enterprise, and enthusiastic meetings were held in the booth.

On July 11 a civic parade was given. The suffrage association entered "Joan of Arc," who led the parade, thus carrying out the State slogan "Suffrage First." On July 13 a children's patriotic pageant was staged, and the suffrage number consisted of three girls dressed in white with a yellow band across the breast, the first one lettered "Patriotism may be expressed by the vote;" the second, "Women so express their patriotism in twelve States;" and the third, "Why not in Texas?"

At a street meeting the question was asked: "What are the women going to do in the presidential campaign?" The speaker replied, "Well, you are all Democrats here and it seems to me that it would be good policy for the present Congress to do something with the Susan B. Anthony amendment." And a chorus replied, "We think so, too."

At the convention of the Farmers' Institute in Austin this month, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, the State suffrage president, spoke on "Training for Citizenship." She also spoke at a lawn party given by the president of the Austin Association to the farm women in attendance at the convention.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who has been in America for several months collecting for the Serbian relief fund, sailed from New York for Liverpool on July 22.

INDIANA

Mrs. Mabel Curry of Terre Haute was the speaker at a series of street meetings held nightly this week in Indianapolis.

The suffragists of Western Indiana have for three years gathered informally at various times and places. A few weeks ago Miss Helen Benbridge of Terre Haute, new organization chairman for the State, and Miss Eleanor Foster of Indianapolis, who conducts the Chautauqua House at Merom during the Summer, conceived the idea of a summer conference for study of ways and means, at Merom. Special invitation was sent to suffragists of Western and Southwestern Indiana to attend this conference from July 10 to 15, and by general invitation all members of the Franchise League of Indiana were invited. Though the hottest week of the summer, about 150 prominent women gathered at Merom and attended two meetings a day, of a sort of school for suffrage. Various methods for organization, propaganda, finance raising, street speakings, etc., were taken up and discussed by those best posted in the various lines. On Thursday a big public meeting was held in the afternoon. The last feature on the program that day was the production of the new suffrage playlet, "Jonathan's Night-Shirt," which took well. On Friday evening a street meeting was held on the most prominent corner of the town, and the crowd came from all the towns and country surrounding. Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry and Miss Helen Benbridge of Terre Haute were the speakers, and the meeting was a decided success. On Friday Miss Adah Bush of Kentland and Miss Mae Helmer of Terre Haute did a little practical propaganda work by calling on all the merchants in the town and asking them to join the Franchise League of Merom, and give the women their moral and financial support. In about three hours eleven business men signed their names as members of the Merom League, and paid their dues for a year. This list included the postmaster, physicians, grocer, hardware merchant, restaurant keeper, druggist and one of the Merom College professors. The only two called on who refused to sign as members of the league were the jeweler, who thought it was "against the fundamental principles of nature" for women to vote, and the banker of the town, who was opposed to suffrage, but didn't know why.

It is hoped to make this conference an annual affair.

RHODE ISLAND

A letter to Mrs. Rowland Hazard, president of the State Anti-Suffrage League, asking her association to abide by the decisions of the men at the national political conventions who endorsed suffrage, received the reply that Mrs. Hazard would submit the matter to her board if assured that the letter was authorized. Mrs. Jerome Fittz, secretary of the State Suffrage Association, assured Mrs. Hazard that the letter was sent by order of the official board, and added:

"Most of us are very anxious at this time to have you know that 'our door stands open.' Won't the good women of our State stand together? There are so many insidious, sinister forces organized and arrayed against woman suffrage that we are truly indignant that our good women, contributing so much to the common weal, should be mentioned in the same breath with them and should be used as a shield for them."

With the volunteered assistance of Miss Esther Flint and Miss Berry Pottier, both of Radcliffe, Rhode Island is being canvassed with the hope of organized leagues being linked all over the State.

The Providence Woman Suffrage Party is building up a strong city organization. It plans for its main work during the coming year a Providence Forum to be held on Sunday afternoons in one of the downtown theatres with a program especially attractive to working men and women.

DENIAL OF RIGHT DISGRACES STATE

New Orleans Picayune Sees Barring of Women from Education Boards As Blot on Louisianna

The New Orleans Times-Picayune, in commenting on legislation affecting women in the Louisiana Legislature, says: "The suffrage proposition showed itself stronger than it has ever been. * * * * * Nothing could be more absurd and undemocratic than the position assumed by the minority of the Legislature in preventing the passage of this constitutional amendment and denying the people the right to vote on it."

The Legislature of 1916 did pass an amendment to the voters granting women the right to sit on school and charity boards. In this connection the editorial goes on to say:

"It is a scandal and a disgrace to Louisiana that women should so long—eighteen years—have been denied this privilege, and that a proposition to grant it should have been twice voted down by the electorate of Louisiana. It is inconceivable that they should be again denied this right, which is as much in the interest of the State, its schools and its charities as of the women. Nearly every State in the Union welcomes women to their school and charity boards, because they do most of this work already and are specially qualified for it; and so did Louisiana for generations, for this prohibition first appeared in the present Constitution of 1898. How it got there, who was the woman-hater who sought to feed this grudge against the sex by refusing to allow them to contribute their talents and ability towards the building of our public schools, hospitals and asylums, is not known; but it remains a stigma on the men of Louisiana that they should have allowed it to remain on the statute books so long. All of them who have been taught by women teachers or nursed by women know the great services they have rendered the cause of education and nursing.

"Yet a proposition to correct this injustice was voted down some years ago, New Orleans casting a majority against it. When the amendment was submitted a second time a flaw was detected in it, and that may be responsible for its defeat; but we cannot conceive of its being seriously opposed at this late day or that there is any danger of its defeat again."

Among other measures pertaining to women which have just passed the Legislature were one giving the right to testify in cases affecting their husbands and one for greater control of property by married women.

The only member to finish the ninety mile "hike" of the Audax Pedestrian Club of Paris was Mlle. Raymonde Goffard. Mlle. Goffard averaged more than four miles an hour through hilly country and over rough roads, easily outdistancing her companions, four of whom were French soldiers.

MICHIGAN

At the recent meeting of the executive board of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association delegates to the national convention were named as follows: Mrs. Frederick H. Holt, Detroit; Mrs. A. S. Blagdon, Jackson; Mrs. W. A. Stone, Kalamazoo; Dr. Blanche Haines, Three Rivers; Miss Grace Van Hoesen, Grand Rapids; Miss Ida Chittenden, Lansing; Mrs. A. H. Cote, Port Huron; Mrs. S. W. McLure; Mrs. W. A. Campbell, Muskegon; Miss Rachel Newcomb, Big Rapids; Miss Harriet Comstock, Alpena; Miss Emma L. Uren, Houghton; Mrs. Cora Cushman, Detroit; Mrs. G. Edgar Allen, Detroit.

WHY SUFFRAGE IS A "GREAT ISSUE"

Physical Culture Sees Equal Rights As Foundation of Health and Justice

Physical Culture, which is edited by John Brisben Walker, devotes a full page to an editorial announcement in its July number on "Why Woman Suffrage Is So Great an Issue for Our Republic."

"Two great purposes underlie the work of physical culture," it says. "One is to bring health and vitality, and the increased efficiency which comes of vigorous health, into the homes of the American people.

"The other is to aid in every movement which will contribute to government by the people, in the interest of all the people—which means the prosperity of the nation.

"There can never be government by the people until all the people have the right of suffrage. It is inconceivable that anyone should regard our republic as a government by the people with one-half its citizens disfranchised.

"And the half which is disfranchised is that which is most likely to incline to justice; to resent evil conditions; to desire good laws for the sake of their children.

"Wherever woman suffrage has been adopted it has blessed the commonwealth which gave it, it has elevated the womanhood which received it; and men have themselves been raised to nobler ideals of civic duties.

"The men and women who read Physical Culture are of an unusual class. They recognize the fetiches which hold back mankind in the achievement of physical condition. They are rebels against ignorance and superstition. That they have open minds is proven by their desire to know how to keep themselves in the highest physical condition. It is the kind of a magazine that is passed from hand to hand, so that possibly the number of its readers considerably exceeds half a million.

"The years 1916-17 will be important ones in the determination of this right to suffrage. We ask that our readers will give their active work in securing for the mothers and daughters of the country that which is their absolute right, that which is only just—an equal power with men in determining what is best for the republic."

LIQUOR INTERESTS BRIBE VOTERS

Indiana Election Conspiracy Case Brings Out Damaging Evidence Against "Wets"

An election conspiracy case which has recently been tried in Sullivan, Ind., against Tom Watson and others, has called out more damaging evidence against the corrupt election practises of liquor interests. B. F. Whittington, a defendant, put on the stand by the State, told of going to many towns in Indiana and engaging men to come to Shelburn, May 28, 1915, to vote "wet" in the local option election. He said that he was secretary and clerk of the wet organization during the election and that it was his duty to pay the men who came back to Shelburn to vote. More than 30 checks or orders to pay, signed by Whittington, were produced by the State and he admitted writing them.

INFANT DEATH IS SOCIAL INDICATOR

Medical Press Declares City Government Is Reflected by Mortality of Children

"The control of the infant mortality rate is within the power of any municipality" is a statement made by the editor of American Medicine in its current issue. "Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administrations, especially under urban conditions.

"The reduction of the infant mortality rate requires the national expenditure of public funds for the protection of milk and water supplies, the control of the scourge of flies. The failure (of the municipality) to realize this responsibility stamps it as negligent or indifferent to the profound social importance of preventing the wastage of infant lives."

The following are significant figures from the reports of the New York Milk Committee: Ogden, Utah, was one of the three cities of the United States in 1915 to have an infant death rate below 50 in the 1,000. Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., Berkeley and San Diego, Cal., were four out of the five cities having a rate between 50 and 60. Of cities with a population between 50,000 and 100,000, Salt Lake City, Utah, has the lowest rate, 62.1. These figures come from States where mothers have something to say at the polls about municipal conditions.

Out of 2,500,000 children born yearly in the United States, 300,000 die before their first birthday. This is 12 per cent. or about 120 out of 1,000. New Zealand, where women have voted for 23 years, has the lowest infant death rate in the world.

PROVES WORTHY OF CITY'S THANKS

Rochester Woman Deeds Park to Public Use Instead of Selling Building Lots

The village of East Rochester, N. Y., is rejoicing now because of one woman's public spirit. In the center of the village lies a seven-acre tract of open land surrounded by a beautiful grove on higher ground. Here the villagers came for picnics and merry-making, here children played, lovers strolled and tired men and women rested from work and heat. The citizens looked upon the land as village property until four years ago, when, to their surprise and dismay, they learned that their "park" had been sold.

But sorrow has turned to joy. Instead of cutting the tract up into building lots, Miss Kate Gleason, who left Rochester, N. Y., to build up business interests in East Rochester, delivered a deed of the seven acres to the village authorities. The ceremony took place July 15, known as Park Day, amid appropriate festivities. Miss Gleason was the first woman ever elected to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and is an active member of the East Rochester Board of Trade. She is an earnest believer in equal suffrage and has just proved the quality of her citizenship. Why should she be denied the vote?

Suffragists who marched in Little Rock's preparedness parade on July 4 carried a banner which read: "Our Country Too."

FRAMED LAW AND TRIMMED HAT

Women Legislators in Suffrage States Have Not Let Politics Interfere With Home

Some persons used to have a notion that voting makes a woman less womanly, says Mabel Potter Daggett in the Farmer's Wife. Representative Louise U. Jones, who introduced the bill that became the child labor law of Colorado, trims all her own hats. Representative Agnes Riddle put up seven hundred cans of fruit before she went to the State House to make nine laws that are on the Colorado statute books through the touch of the same hand that put up the fruit. Mrs. Sophie L. W. Clark, in Seattle, who was a candidate for the State Legislature, also has old-fashioned achievements to her credit. When her husband went to the corner drug-store to have her campaign portrait put up in the window, the druggist being a pessimistic individual said he did not know whether women belonged in politics; he rather thought they ought to be at home having babies instead.

"But Mrs. Clark's had six. How many more do you want her to have?" asked Mrs. Clark's husband.

PROTEST SCHOOL IN DAMP CELLAR

Authorities of Ohio Town Had Contemplated Teaching Children in Dark Basement

A delegate representing the mothers of London, Ohio, recently visited the Public Improvement Club to ask its support against the authorities who planned to send the children into a basement for instruction and study during a part of the school session.

A visit to the basement in question showed that it held two underground school rooms with windows on but one side, two semi-dark chemistry rooms and a gymnasium, the floor of which was covered with two and a half inches of water during the spring flood. All these opened off a totally dark hall, and were as devoid of fresh air as they were of light.

GIRLS MUST NOT BE HANDICAPPED

Former Mayor of Kansas City Says Fair Treatment Comes Before Pride

A strong plea for better wages for women workers was made by former Mayor Darius Brown of Kansas City at the recent international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose.

"We can never be proud of our citizenship until we know that girls are getting enough wages so they can fight the battle of life without a tremendous handicap," he said. "We can never be honest until we stop putting into our workshops the girls and boys who should be on the playgrounds."

Universal equal and secret suffrage is included in the program of the new independence party of Hungary. The party, which aims at the earliest possible conclusion of peace, is headed by Count Michael Karolyi, who has been in America collecting money for the campaign to attain universal suffrage and the establishment of a democratic Hungary.

RIDER HAGGARD ON "ENDURANCE"

English Writer Visiting Canada States Women Have "Another Kind of Strength"

Sir Rider Haggard, who arrived in Canada last week from England, declared that he regarded it "as a hard fact" that in modern life the "superflousness" of women was unavoidable.

The male was the more delicate, he said. More of him died in infancy. He didn't live as long. Nature didn't grant him the old age and endurance of women. To be sure he could level the forests of British Columbia, but that was another kind of strength.

There is nothing in Sir Rider's statements that suggests the "physical disabilities" of women, of which anti-suffragists speak so often.

CALGARY WOMEN CLEANED MARKET

Washed Stalls, Introduced New Coins, Saved Money and Organized for Suffrage

Another instance of woman's accomplishments comes from Calgary, Canada. Calgary had a market-place where vegetables brought in to be sold were left rotting on the ground because of the high prices asked for them. There, too, the horses' stalls stood directly behind the butter and milk tables, and the market-place became merely a burden to the taxpayers.

But the women of Calgary determined to make use of the market, and, despite the complaints of the city fathers, had the place whitewashed and separate stalls built for the horses. Then the produce was brought in. The women demanded that smaller coins be used than the five cent piece, which had formerly been the smallest denomination, and thus saved themselves a large amount of money. Then to complete their good work they formed the first suffrage society in Calgary.

MARRIAGE MAKES THEM FOREIGNERS

An American girl in Washington recently married a Dane, thereby losing her nationality. She had been named executrix of her mother's property, but the law of the District of Columbia provides that no alien can serve as executrix. Therefore, unless her husband gives up his birthright, she will be unable to carry out the will of her dead mother by looking after the property which is hers by inheritance.

An even worse case of women's loss of citizenship is that of Mrs. Rose Capitan, of Illinois. Upon applying for a pension for the blind she was told that she could not benefit by the blind pension law of Illinois, because she had married an alien. In order to regain her citizenship Mrs. Capitan has gone as far as to announce that she would divorce her husband.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——————dollars.

WESTERN WOMEN REGISTER HEAVILY

In Kansas and Montana Official Lists Show Great Interest Among Women

People who say that women do not vote when they have the chance would do well to watch the reports of the registration for State primaries in the "free" States. In the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, three hundred and twelve persons registered. The "Times" of July 21 says: "Most of the new voters are women, many of whom never voted before, and they now propose to do so because they will have their first opportunity to vote for President this year."

On the same day, in Topeka, 632 women and 660 men added their names to the registration books. This made a total of 1292, which exceeds the registration on the closing day in 1914 by 235 names.

A similar report of primary registration activity comes from Montana. The Butte Miner of July 20 says: "The women are taking great interest in the primary election and the various women's political clubs are exerting every effort to have the women go to the county clerk and recorder's office and get their names on the register."

NEVADA WOMEN STUDY PROBLEMS

Organizations Are Helping in Educating People to Needs of Good Government

Nevada woman's clubs are making a thorough study of public questions, political issues and State laws in preparation for the coming elections.

"These commendable activities," says the Nevada State Journal, "show that the club women of Nevada are preparing themselves for the duties of government. This placing of government in the proper hands cannot be accomplished in a year, nor, perhaps, in many years, but the women's work will be of tremendous value, nevertheless. It will result in a gradual but sure awakening of a public sentiment among both men and women that the voters should take a closer and deeper interest in their own affairs to the end that the right men be elected to office, the right laws enacted and the right machinery provided for the execution of these laws."

The "Golden Flyer," the yellow suffrage car that has carried Mrs. Alice Burke and Miss Nell Richardson on their circum-continental tour as envoys of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, after a trip south and west through blizzards, washouts and deserts, last week reached the turning point in Oregon and is now headed east. The envoys plan to stop for two weeks in South Dakota to help in the suffrage campaign there, and expect to reach New York the latter part of September.

The equal suffrage movement has lost a staunch supporter in the death of Congressman Hunter H. Moss of West Virginia, on July 15. Mr. Moss was a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which has charge of the suffrage amendment, and had devoted much of his time and interest to its support.

LANDLADIES FORM AN ASSOCIATION

Feel Need of Political Expression and Improved Legislation in Boston

The landladies of Boston have found the need of political expression. They have formed the landladies' benefit association, one of the chief objects of which is to obtain improved legislation for the control of boarding houses.

An incident that happened in one Boston lodging house, related by the Boston Transcript, shows the need for fair treatment of landladies. A wild-eyed girl rushed down into Mrs. K's kitchen one morning, declaring her watch had been stolen. The girl accused one of the men roomers, and asked Mrs. K. to summon the police. Seeing her landlady hesitate, the excited tenant dashed to a nearby pay station and called the patrol herself. Unthinkingly she gave the house a stigma, because the crowd that gathered when the police arrived whispered: "It's being raided."

What the landladies want is a law to compel a quieter approach of these highly efficient and well-meaning police. They want a good many other regulations which as single and not very eloquent individuals they never have been able to argue for effectively. When they are joined in an association with hundreds of members, they believe their petitions will carry more weight in the committee rooms of the State House.

AMSTERDAM SEES .. GREAT PARADE

Women of Holland, Carrying Banners and Symbolizing "Free" Countries, Ask Political Recognition

A suffrage parade in Holland is described in a recent letter to The Woman's Journal from Martina G. Kramers of Rotterdam.

"On June 18 at Amsterdam there was a big suffrage demonstration," she says, "consisting of a procession and open-air meeting attended by 18,000 people. The first part of the procession was made up of the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association, while the latter part was formed by the two favorable political parties and some trade unions.

"The parade was headed by three riders, a gentleman in black and two women in white bearing the suffrage banner. Then came girls in white carrying shields with the names of the full suffrage States, and others in yellow with the names of the half-enfranchised States and countries. These were followed by twelve women in green representing the Dutch provinces and colonies, who surrounded a royal maiden on horseback, symbolizing the country of the Netherlands. Then came the executives of the association and the provinces, many of them in picturesque national costumes. A number of inscriptions and banners enlivened the aspect of the whole.

"In the open-air meeting, which concluded the demonstration, stress was laid on the need which the State has of mothers and mothers' care and foresight. From each of the four platforms spoke one deputy and three women, and finally at each a unanimous resolution was adopted demanding that political equality for men and women be expressed in the Constitution."

The Dutch Cabinet last November introduced the promised bill for revision of the Constitution, which proposes eligibility of women and removal of their disability for electorship. The bill does not make women fully qualified electors, and while this partial recognition of political equality is of a satisfactory nature, it cannot completely content the Dutch suffragists.

SECRETARY LISTS NEW AMENDMENTS

National Convention Will Consider Important Changes in Constitution at Atlantic City

Miss Hannah J. Patterson, corresponding secretary, announces that the following amendments have been proposed to the constitution of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and will be presented at the convention in Atlantic City, Sept. 6 to 10:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, or someone designated by her, will offer the following amendment:

Amend Article 2, by striking out the words "National and" so that the Article when amended will read, "The object of this Association shall be to secure protection, in their right to vote, to the women citizens of the United States, by appropriate State legislation;" and also on motion of Mrs. Catt, the following:

Amend Article 2, by striking out the words "and State" so that when amended the article will read, "The object of this Association shall be to secure protection, in their right to vote, to the women citizens of the United States, by appropriate National legislation:"

Notice is also given that Mrs. Raymond Brown will offer the following amendment:

Amend Article 5, Section 1, by substituting, "The Board of Directors of the Association shall consist of the Honorary president and the Officers of the Association as elected at the annual convention in the manner hereinafter provided:"

Notice is also given that Miss Hannah J. Patterson will offer the following amendment:

Amend Article 3, Section 2, paragraph 1, by inserting after "members," "whose constitution and policy are in harmony with the constitution and policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association" so that the paragraph when amended shall read, "Any suffrage organization of 200 or more certified members which are in harmony with the constitution and policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association may become an Affiliated member;" and also the following:

Amend Article 7, Section 1, paragraph 1, by adding after the word "business" the following sentence, "But no person shall be a member of the Executive Council who holds office in any suffrage organization which does not endorse the policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association."

Notice is given that Mrs. John O. Miller, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association will offer the following amendment:"

Amend Article 6, Section 1, paragraph 2, by substituting, "Each of such officers shall serve for the term of two years beginning immediately upon the close of each alternate convention."

Notice is also given that Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, on behalf of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, will offer the following amendment:

Amend Article 3, Section 2, by substituting, "An affiliated member shall be any suffrage organization of 2,000 or more certified members, and there shall be but one such in each State. (Note—States having more than one affiliated member shall have until Jan. 1, 1917, to adjust matters. The Senior Organization shall continue): and also the following:

Amend Article 3, Section 3, by substituting, "An Associate member shall be any organization of 200 or more certified members which officially endorses woman suffrage providing such member is approved by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Council and upon payment of annual dues of $50.00.

Amend Article 3, Section 4, by substituting, "A Co-operative member shall be any individual who pays annual dues of $10.00.

Amend Article 3, Section 5, by substituting, "A Life member shall be any individual who pays $100.00."

A motion will be offered at the Convention to make any changes necessary in the phraseology of the various sections of the constitution to conform to any of the amendments which may be adopted by the Convention.

Miss Blackwell gives notice that at the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 5-10, 1916, she will propose to amend the constitution by inserting the following article: "The vote upon an amendment to the constitution or by-laws shall be taken by ballot, whenever 25 delegates join in requesting it."

JEANETTE RANKIN OUTLINES PLANS

Montana Suffragist Declares for Legislation Protecting Children and Extending Franchise

At a banquet given in her honor in Butte, July 13, Miss Jeanette Rankin, candidate for the Republican nomination as a representative in Congress from Montana, told the Republican candidates and members of the Good Government League some of the things she hoped to do if elected: To represent the children of the nation; to show members of Congress as well as the women of the country that women can and do vote and hold office; to work for the passage of the constitutional amendment which favors national suffrage for women and to bring to the attention of the women of the country and other voters the alleged wrongs committed in the House of Representatives under the present system of rules, are some of the things mentioned by Miss Rankin.

Reedy's Mirror for July 21 prophesies that "If Governor Hughes should declare himself in favor of federal action it would attract to him so many votes that the Democratic party would probably have to swing into line with him."

Make a list of the voters you know personally in South Dakota and West Virginia. They would be influenced by something from you. Send each one one of the Journal's "If You Are" Postcards—a different title for every man. Ten cents a dozen, 60c a hundred.

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Woman's business is to raise men. You protect beasts and birds and you protect every business but woman's business. — Dr. Carolyn E. Geisel.

At the national conference of the National Council of Women Voters, which is being held in Cheyenne, Wyoming, this week, the following speakers were on the program: Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Dr. Lucy Waite and Mrs. William Severin of Chicago; Mrs. Taliefferro and Mrs. Bellamy of Wyoming, Mrs. Duff of Montana, Mrs. Mason of Washington, Miss Roberts of Idaho and Mrs. Bradford of Colorado. The committee on arrangements included Mrs. Galen Fox, president of the Federated Clubs of Cheyenne; Mrs. R. A. Morton, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Wallace Bond, representing the Cheyenne Industrial Club.

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URUGUAY FAVORS EQUAL RIGHTS

Committee, in report to Congress, Will Recommend Citizenship Rights for Women.

A correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor writes from Montevideo that "A congressional committee in Uruguay is now preparing a report to be submitted to Congress recommending that rights of citizenship, equal to those enjoyed by men, be conferred upon the women in Uruguay. Under the proposed law, Uruguayan women may become notaries and syndics, may engage in commerce and act legally as witnesses, and so on." Under the present law, every male citizen over 20 years of age, who is physically and mentally able to do so, is entitled to vote, provided he is registered. If the Uruguayan Congress acts favorably on the report of the committee, it is possible that the word male will be struck from the voting law.

Several advanced pieces of legislation have already been incorporated into the statute books of Uruguay. Electric light monopoly, State insurance, lighterage and salvage monopoly, an eight-hour-day law, and at the present time a stevedore monopoly are among some of the laws enacted during the past few years.

ASKS HUGHES FOR SPECIAL MESSAGE

Rhode Island Suffragist Talks With Candidate, Who Will Support G. O. P. Plank

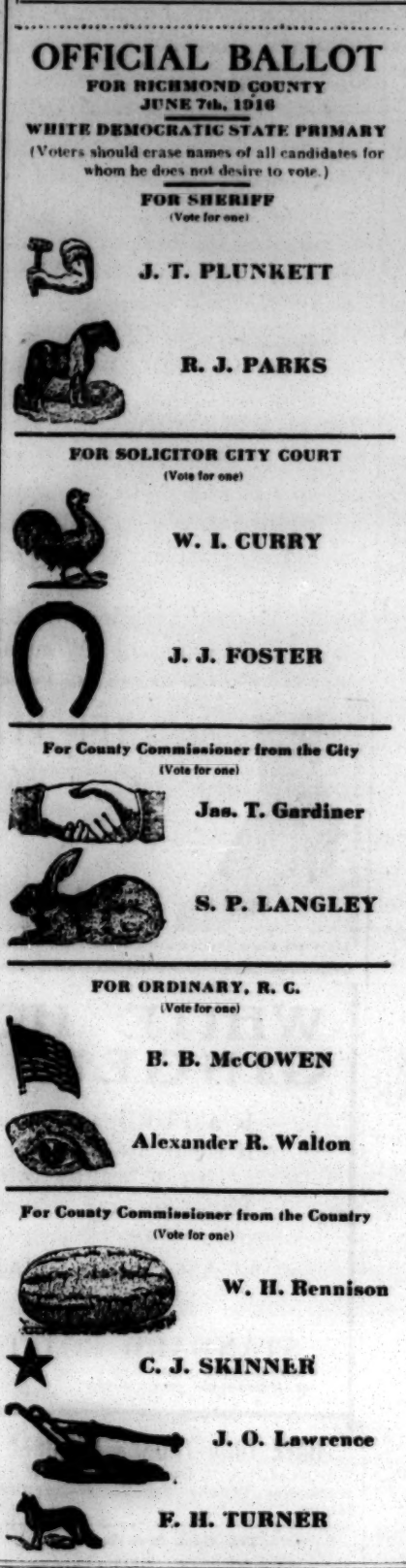
Former Justice Charles E. Hughes, who is a graduate of Brown University, Rhode Island, recently granted an interview to Mrs. James W. Algeo of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, who was present at the meeting of the Women's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance at Roslyn. Mrs. Algeo asked for a special message to Rhode Island women. While expressing himself as unwilling to talk definitely just yet about the federal amendment, Mr. Hughes indicated very plainly, says Mrs. Algeo, that they could depend upon his whole-hearted support of the suffrage plank in the Republican platform.

MORE WOMEN SIT IN FINNISH DIET

Women Elected in 1916 to Legislative Body — Number Increased from 17

Twenty-four women have been elected to the Finnish Diet, according to a recent despatch from Petrograd. They constitute 12 per cent. of the entire membership of the Diet; and incidentally present new evidence that Finland appreciates the benefit of women's services in its legislative body. In 1913 Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the Christian Endeavor societies of the world, visited Finland and reported that 17 women sat in the Diet, representing less than 10 per cent. of its membership. Dr. Clark said: "Whether it is due to the influence of women or not, Finland is an exceedingly orderly and well-governed country."

What Is The Matter With Georgia?



The accompaning picture, which is taken from the current issue of the Headquarters News Letter, is a reproduction of a bona fide ballot from Georgia.

It is not a ticket prepared to make voting easy for illiterate negroes whose supremacy Georgia declares she dreads. It is a ballot for the white man's primary.

"Why is such a ballot necessary?" asks the News Letter.

"Because Georgia has 20.7 of illiteracy.

"What is Georgia doing to reduce its illiteracy?

"It has no compulsory education law and spends less per child on education in its public schools than any State in the Union with the exception of Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina."

After Texas and Alabama it has the largest number of child workers of any State.

The age of consent is ten years.

Georgia is one of three States which has no white slave laws.

Its State University does not admit women, and its Legislature has just defeated a bill enabling women to attend the university for post-graduate work only.

Georgia naturally has little use for women voting. It cast 23 1-2 of its 28 votes against a suffrage plank in the Democratic platform, and its legislators have paid no more attention to suffrage than they did before the plank. Its entire delegation in Congress opposes the Federal amendment.

What is the matter with Georgia?

It is governed by ignorance, illiteracy, vice and prejudice. It enfranchises the man who can only vote by means of pictures and disfranchises the educated woman.

WOMAN GOVERNS STATE ONE DAY

In Absence of North Carolina Chief, His Secretary Steps in and Makes Good

The recent storms in the South caught Governor Craig away from Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, so that Miss May Jones, his private secretary, performed the duties of chief executive for one day.

A Raleigh dispatch of July 19 says of Miss Jones:

"She was free to exercise all powers of the office except those constitutionally invested in the Governor. Her only assistant was Miss Mamie C. Turner, the newly appointed executive secretary.

"This is perhaps the only Governor's office in the United States where all its employees are women. During the day Miss Jones announced the appointment of a hundred delegates who are to represent North Carolina officially at four gatherings, including the deeper waterways convention and the national negro educational conference. She also announced that she had issued extradition papers for an alleged bigamist wanted in Georgia and held in this State.

"There were many prominent callers during the day, who congratulated Miss Jones on her conduct of the office. Stationed at the outside door was 'Roach,' the uniformed guard, who answered: 'This way, sah,' to all callers, directing them to the room in which Miss Jones sat at a desk."

WOMEN MAY YET WIN IN GEORGIA

House Finally Votes That They May Practice Law After Long Discussion

By a vote of 131 to 36 the bill to allow women to practice law in Georgia passed the State House of Representatives on July 20. The bill, as Representative Beck of Murray pointed out, "has been before the Legislature since the time man's mind runneth not to the contrary." It was strongly opposed by Representative Barber, who declared "it is better for the women to go into the cotton fields and keep their fine virtues than into the lawyer's office and lose them."

Mr. Beck, in arguing for the bill, said:

"Every time it has been considered it has been with levity. It is now time for us to consider it seriously.

"Woman has elevated the kitchen. She will elevate the profession.

"We lawyers have tried to use the woman as a disinfectant, and nothing else. Woman, as a breadwinner, has come to stay. Our hope of civilization depends on opening the door of hope for the woman."

An enthusiastic audience of men and women applauded the measure.

LONDON SEES NEW VIEW OF WOMEN

Thousands of Working Women March Through City's Heart—Get Big Ovation

London's attitude toward her women has undergone a marked change since the outbreak of the European war. This change was made peculiarly evident last Saturday, when a parade of several thousand women, under the auspices of the Woman's Social and Political Union, was cheered to the echo as it marched through the central districts of the city. Not so many years ago, as the newspaper dispatches point out, the Union was continually harried by the police, owing to its alleged hostility to governmental policies

The demonstration was to bring home graphically to London woman's interest in the war and to stage an appeal for more women munitions workers to make the shells.

The line was divided into several sections, some of which had floats carrying women in occupational costume, as farmers, street-car conductors, nurses, chauffeurs and munition workers.

One section of workers, composed chiefly of munitions makers, carried a huge banner with the slogan, "They also serve who stay at home and work."

ANTIS NOT FIRST TO THE TITLE

Civil War Negro Ben the Prototype of Women Undesirous of Freedom

The boast of anti-suffragists that they are the first class to object to being set free is not well taken, points out Elizabeth Quigley of Washington, D. C., in a letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"In the Sioux Falls Press, of Sioux Falls, S. D., June 25, 1916, is an account of a slave of Mr. Cruse Coleman, of Birmingham, Ala.," she says. "This Negro slave fought in the Confederate army during the Civil War—fought against the men who were trying to set him free. When the war was over, Negro Ben, being an anti-suffragist, declared he did not want freedom. Thus the claim of the anti-suffragists that they are the first to object to their own freedom is proved false by history; and the ghost of Uncle Ben points a warning finger and accuses them of appropriating to themselves the honor which belongs to him—the honor of being the first slave who hated freedom. Ben was the pioneer anti-freedomist—the prototype of the women who have espoused his belief and who fight even as he fought. Thus does history repeat itself."

LAST LAUGHS

"But you will at least admit that there are two sides to every question, and"— "I admit nothing of the kind!" interrupted the anti-suffragist. "As far as I am concerned, there is only one side and a lot of confounded foolishness."

"I am dressed to kill," said the recruit when he had donned his uniform.—Boston Transcript.

"Having satisfied you, sir," went on the book agent, "that you are in constant need of our superb dictionary, permit me to show you also its greatly enlarged appendix which no family should be without."

"Nothing doing," gasped the prospective victim. "It has cost me $500 to have one of those things cut out, and I want no more."

"Hey!" yelled the stevedore as they were loading explosives for the Allies; "handle that stuff more careful."

"What's wrong wid it?" asked Cassidy, who had hold of it with Casey.

"Don't you know," replied the stevedore, "that some of that same powder exploded last month an' blowed up ten men?"

"Shure that couldn't happen now," replied Cassidy, "fur there's only two av us here."—Boston Transcript.

"I'm a-thinking I shall 'list, and go and help fight the enemy, Widow Kelley," said young Regan, who was a bashful suitor for the widow's hand.

"Faith, then, it's a poor soger you'll make."

"What do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing. Only a man who keeps on calling on a widdy for years without pluck enough to spake his mind hasn't the makin' of a soger in him."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Place to Mobolize

Battleborough, N. C.
Warfield, Ky.
Bloodville, N. Y.
Slaughter, Del.—Boston Transcript.

"Uncle Moses, how did de Lawd make de berry first man?"

"Why, he done make him out of de earf."

"Den why don't he make 'em out of the earf now?"

"'Cause de Lawd nebber do anyt'ing extrabagant. Land ain't as cheap as it used to be. Fust thing you know, Massa Rockefellah would buy up all de mud and put a stop to de popellation, and den where'd we be? De Lawd am de best jedge ob how to go about his own bizness."

After walking together from the station the two men paused at the street corner. Then said one of them, a newly married man:

"We are just close to my house. Won't you come in and have a bit of dinner?"

"Thank you," said his friend, hesitatingly, "but your wife—"

"Oh, that's all right," the young husband quickly assured him. "If her cooking is a success she'll be pleased to have another to eat it; and if it's a failure—I shall!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Bill Smith went off to the shore for a week or two, and on his return took Sam Jones to task severely.

"Look here, Sam," he said, "I understand that while I was away you took advantage of my absence to hang round Mabel Green almost every night."

"No, Bill," said Sam, "you're mistaken. It's her sister Sallie that I've been hangin' round."

"Well," said Bill, "that makes no difference. I got my eye on both them girls."—Washington Star.